

son of all other topics. Little doubt is felt that Bulgaria, or rather King Ferdinand, has decided to cast his lot with the Central Powers.

"For months," says Jean Herbet, one of the authorities of French foreign policy, "the Quadruple Entente has been talking to Bulgaria, without acting. During the same period Bulgaria has been preparing to act without talking. The time has come when Bulgaria is acting."

Expect Drive on Railroad.
Military writers are beginning to discuss the conflict between Bulgaria and the allied governments and that preparations have been made against it.

Dispatches from Berlin say that the city of Belgrade, and the railway station, have been equipped with heavy British guns, manned by British artillerymen. A dispatch from Munich says that Ludwig Ganghofer, the German author, who was wounded severely in the trenches recently, has undergone a successful operation on his eye.

SERBIAN OFFICIAL.
The following official statement on war operations has been issued by the Serbian War Office:

On Monday we prevented the enemy from proceeding with their attack on the Serbian front, north of the Sava, near the Serbian western frontier.

Rome, Sept. 24.—"Even if Bulgaria has not definitely agreed to side with the central powers," says the "Corriere della Sera," "it is undoubtedly the case that the tension with the Quadruple Entente."

"If Bulgaria mobilizes does not mean an immediate invasion of Macedonia or an attack upon Serbia in the rear in the case of an Austro-German rush through the Balkans, the most optimistic explanation is that it is an attempt to make further territorial concessions, as the Bulgarian ideal is to obtain Macedonia and Thrace without going to war."

"Greek mobilization probably will be followed by similar steps in Rumania. These may be only precautionary measures, especially as Greece is not inclined to consider even an attack upon Serbia as a cause for war, maintaining to exist when Serbia consented to make territorial concessions to Bulgaria while the object of the alliance was the alteration of the boundaries established by the Treaty of Bucharest. Greece also maintains the alliance did not consider the possibility of a war in which the European powers would participate."

Petrograd, Sept. 24.—M. Guchkoff, president of the Slav Committee of Moscow, sent telegrams today to Dr. S. Dannef, former Bulgarian Premier; M. Gueschow, former Bulgarian Minister at Berlin, and other Bulgarian leaders, in which he said that if Bulgaria should join with Germany her action would be a crime unparalleled in the history of nations.

Russians were expected to believe, said M. Guchkoff, that Bulgaria, "liberated from the Turkish yoke by Russia, contemplates joining Germany, the inveterate enemy of the Slav race."

Only Answer to Bulgars, Venizelos Told the King

Athens, Sept. 24.—A decree for general mobilization of twenty classes of Greek soldiers was signed last night by King Constantine, and promulgated. The decision of the King has aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

Issuance of the mobilization decree came quickly after the King had granted an audience to Premier Venizelos. The Premier informed the King that mobilization was the only possible reply to Bulgaria's move. To this the sovereign agreed, stipulating that it should be regarded as a defensive measure.

The Minister of War, General Danglis, subsequently took the decree to the Palace, and the King signed it. The twenty classes now called to the colors are in addition to four classes already under arms.

Diplomatic circles here have been informed that Bulgarian warships which were stationed at Varna, on the Black Sea, have sought shelter in a neighboring bay. Large numbers of men are working at feverish speed to fortify Bulgarian Black Sea ports. The valuables of the branches of the National Bank at Burgas and Varna have been removed to Sofia.

The belief has been expressed in Bulgaria that if that country arrays herself on the side of the Teutonic allies Russia would attempt an invasion through the port of Varna, thirty hours

sail from Odessa, although it is strongly fortified.

Bulgarians Warn King Against War on Allies

Milan, Sept. 24.—Additional details of the recent interview between King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Opposition leaders are given in a dispatch from the Sofia correspondent of the "Corriere della Sera."

The Bulgarian streamer who went to the King representing the parties opposed to the Radoslavoff Ministry, were M. Malinov and Dr. S. Dannef, former premier; M. Gueschow, former Bulgarian Minister at Berlin; M. Zanol and M. Stambulsky.

"The audience was a historical one," the correspondent writes, "since seldom has royalty heard such plain speaking. On one side, the Opposition leaders protested against the adventurous policy of throwing Bulgaria into the arms of Germany, and the other side, the government, stated that this was contrary to popular sentiment and the interests of Bulgaria."

"They warned the King that they held him responsible for the disastrous policy of 1913, which they called 'criminal folly.' They protested solemnly against the present policy of making common cause with Germany against Russia, Bulgaria's friend and liberator, saying it would be the ruin of the country and that Ferdinand would be held responsible."

"All were agreed in demanding the convocation of Parliament, inasmuch as the Radoslavoff Ministry was supported only by a small minority, and asserted that if the government continued its present course, disturbances of the gravest character would be provoked."

M. Stambulsky, representing the peasants and the farmers, told King Ferdinand that if he obstinately continued his policy, his dynasty and his life would be imperiled.

"The King showed resentment at the frankness of his interlocutors. He contented himself with replying merely that he would inform the Premier of their opinions."

MEXICANS KILL U. S. SOLDIER IN TEXAS

Continued from page 1

live stock. The constant army patrol tends to interfere with smuggling.

Governor James E. H. Ferguson of Texas has taken a hand in co-operating with the army by sending a detachment of the martial law under the United States Army may be the result of continued reports of lawlessness in civil administration. Certain officials are suspected of offering aid and services to Mexican bandits.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 24.—General Raoul Madero, of Villa's staff, has been arrested by American soldiers near Marfa, Tex., according to a report to Major General Funston from Marfa to-day.

With Madero were eight companions, all supposed to be Villa officers, who also were arrested. They were taken into custody when they crossed to the American side of the Rio Grande.

Five members of General Felipe Angeles' staff were stopped at the international bridge to-day by American military authorities and warned that if they crossed to American soil they would be arrested. In answer they stated that they had resigned from the Villa ranch and were crossing to operate a ranch near El Paso.

General Calles reported to the Carranza government here to-day that eight Villa troops and some Maytorena followers attacked last night the Carranza garrison of fifteen at Cananea, Sonora. Calles said he sent two battalions of infantry reinforcements, which drove off the assailants, inflicting a loss of 125 killed.

FRENCH TAKE TURK ISLAND

Road, Two Miles from the Syrian Coast, Hails Invaders.

Paris, Sept. 24.—"Monteur de la Flotte," official organ of the French Naval Department, announced to-day that a French force had occupied Road Island, in the eastern Mediterranean, west of Crete, and two miles off the Syrian coast. The population of the island is about 4,000.

French troops, made up of companies from French men-of-war, formed a square after disembarking. A proclamation was read in Arabic, announcing the occupation in the name of France.

The inhabitants cheered the French. The Mahometan leader of the natives delivered an address expressing gratitude at the efforts of the French to establish order in the Levant.

A French marine officer was appointed governor of the island.

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On the right bank of the Molohad and the left affluent of the Niemen and the forests of its upper course, as well as in the region of the Oginski Canal, there were several serious engagements, which increased in intensity. The Russians continue to show the highest qualities of gallantry and resistance, thereby provoking in even greater degree the enemy's obstinacy.

Northwest of Dubno, in spite of the enemy's efforts to check the Russian offensive by counter attacks, the Russians occupied Woinityn, on the left bank of the Ikva, capturing in the process two hundred men and one machine gun. In the course of the fighting, the Russians captured two machine guns and over two hundred were captured. One height changed hands repeatedly.

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RUSSIANS FORCE MACKENSEN BACK; RETAKE LUTSK

Czar Wins New Victories in Galicia and Volhynia.

GERMANS ENCOUNTER STERNER RESISTANCE

Admit Check East of Vilna—Advance on Dvinsk Moves Slowly.

London, Sept. 24.—The Russians have won new victories in Galicia and Volhynia and are offering stubborn resistance along the rest of the long eastern front.

General Ivanoff has been so successful that Field Marshal von Mackensen, who is fighting north of the Pripiet marshes eastward of Brest-Litovsk, has been compelled to withdraw his line somewhat, as it was in danger of being encircled.

The Austrians have been driven back across the Styria, and, according to one account, have evacuated the fortress of Lutsk, in the Volhynian triangle of fortresses, which they captured during the great drive.

"The battle north of Lutsk was a great success for the Russians, who took 4,000 prisoners and recaptured the town of Lutsk," says the Petrograd correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company.

In the centre the Russians are still falling back, while in the north Field Marshal von Hindenburg continues to make progress with his offensive. The Dvinsk, although at a much slower rate than formerly, as the Russians are stiffening their resistance. East of Vilna the Germans admit a temporary check, during which they lost guns to the Russians.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.
The following statement was given out by German Army Headquarters: Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Southwest of Lennawaden, the villages of Rose and Strigke, which has been temporarily evacuated, were again recaptured.

Before Dvinsk, northeast of Smolensk, further Russian positions were captured by storm and about 1,000 prisoners were taken. Our forces on the flank of the retreating Russians at Vilejka are engaged in a stubborn battle. Strong Russian attacks were temporarily successful at one point.

The Russian troops which had held on till the last moment were lost. The advance which is closely pressing on the heels of the retreating enemy is being continued.

Enemy's Line Broken.
Army Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The resistance of the enemy was broken on the entire front during the pursuit in the Serwetch district above the Solotschny Canal. The district northwest of Krashchyn has been reached. Further south in an engagement with enemy rear-guards 100 prisoners and some machine guns fell into our hands.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Advanced divisions northeast and east of Logishin were withdrawn behind the Oginski Canal and the Jaslova River before an encircling Russian attack. They carried off officers and 100 men with them as prisoners.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.
The following statement was issued at the Russian War Office:

A German aeroplane shelled Shlok (west of Riga). When shelled by the Russians the machine hurriedly descended beyond the German trenches. Fighting at Stounga, on the Ekau River, resulted in the flight of the Germans, who abandoned a number of hand grenades, cartridges and utensils. Stubborn fighting continued in the region of the Neugale region, the village continually changing hands.

In the region of Dvinsk there has been no change. During a bayonet fight west of Dubno, twenty-two Russian soldiers were killed and one machine gun was captured. In the Smolensk region, in the course of desperate hand-to-hand fighting, two machine guns and over two hundred were captured. One height changed hands repeatedly.

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TO RESTORE DAMAGED BELGIAN ARCHITECTURE

Berlin, Sept. 24 (by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.).—The Overseas News Agency says today:

"A Brussels dispatch says a day has been set apart there for discussions of the restoration of monuments and architectural treasures which have been destroyed or damaged. Karl Rehorst, who has been appointed architectural adviser to the German civil government of Belgium, advocates the principle that public and private buildings having artistic or historical value that were partially destroyed be restored to their original form and that all new structures conform in architectural style to their environment."

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8,000 Trusting Germans Die in Russian Trap

Petrograd, Sept. 24 (dispatch to "The Morning Post," London).—In quarters of the Russian army, and in wider circles, a strong opinion has been rapidly spreading the last couple of days. Official bulletins of the progress of the war are not sufficient to account for this feeling of certainty that the successful withdrawal from Vilna has straightened the Russian front, and in every way strengthened their powers of resistance.

There is no visible slackening of German efforts and the advance of the enemy continues. Various rumors were afloat of difficulties, and even disaster, to this or that unit. I believe that in that one regiment of Cossacks found itself in a tight place during the retirement, but extricated itself with that fertility of resource which is characteristic of those brilliant irregulars.

At one point the Germans, I hear, came on with the calm assurance that there was nothing to oppose them, inasmuch as the Russians had no ammunition and the German guns were in position to bombard them at will. It turned out, however, German shells were missing the vital spots, and the Russians had just got a full supply of all kinds of munitions.

The Russians lay low until the confident German advance, in usual close array, was nearly up to the outer lines of the wire entanglements. Then everything was let off at once and a storm of artillery, Maxim and rifle fire simply swept the German forces out of existence. Eight thousand corpses strewn the ground before the Russian lines, and of those who were not away scarcely one was not wounded.

All this, however, is insufficient to account for the wave of optimism. There are other reasons. With those of a military or naval character it is, of course, impossible to deal, though perhaps I may be allowed to say that in both branches of Russia's fighting forces there recently has been a very curious increase of striking power.

Upon the details which underlie this simple statement is doubtless based the optimism among those who know. The wider public reflect that everything which is happening in the East in the last few weeks in Russia makes for victory for Russian arms.

TURK LANDING PLACE SHELLED

Defenders of Gallipoli Forced to Disembark by Night.

Paris, Sept. 24.—The fire of the Allied fleet has forced the Turks to abandon during the day the work of debarkation of supplies and reinforcements in the Bay of Akbachi Siman. So many vessels were sunk at this point, which is the principal landing place in the southern zone, that the Turks disembark now only at night.

This announcement was made in an official review of the operations at the Dardanelles, which says: "In the Dardanelles the last weeks of August saw little activity. They were marked chiefly by the principal operations of sapping and mining warfare. On August 30 our mountain cannon forced the defenders of a field fortification located in the Valley of Kereves Dere to evacuate the works, and when night came our soldiers finished its destruction. During this time our artillery continued its fire upon the batteries located by our aviators in the stone fortifications of Achi Baba and on the Asiatic coast."

The Turkish artillery is capricious. On certain days it appears to be lacking in ammunition, and its silence, especially that of the heavy guns, is especially noticeable. On other days at other times its bombardment of our zone is as abundant as possible. We have suffered only material damage.

"The work of our aviators on the Bosphorus, the Siman, and the principal point of debarkation for Turkish supplies and reinforcements for the southern zone, has been happily completed by the fire of the fleet. Many vessels have been thus sunk by our aviators, and the Turks have been forced to abandon the work of debarkation during the day time."

"The British submarines, whose activity in the Sea of Marmara is marvellous, have accomplished some of the most particularly difficult operations. On August 29 they sank two Turkish transports in the Bay of Akbachi Siman and two others between Nagara and Gallipoli."

In the northern zone our valiant Allies obtained on August 21 a particularly advantageous result in effecting the junction of the troops debarked at the Bay of Suvia with those occupying the heights dominating Gaba Tepe."

Constantinople, Sept. 24.—The following report of operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula was given out at the War Office to-day:

In the district of Anafarta our artillery caused a conflagration in the trenches of the enemy before our left wing, which raged for two hours. On the same day our fleet drove off three Russian destroyers of the Bystryi class from coaling ports in the Black Sea.

Near Ari Burnu artillery on the right wing destroyed enemy trenches, and the Turkish troops were driven off the heights of the peninsula. On August 29 they sank two Turkish transports in the Bay of Akbachi Siman and two others between Nagara and Gallipoli."

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BRITISH ARMEN CUT FOE'S LINE

Drop Bombs on Railway Near Valenciennes Held by Germans.

KAISER STRENGTHENS TROOPS IN ARGONNE

Reinforces Garrison at Colmar—French Repulse Enemy's Gas Attacks.

London, Sept. 24.—"The activity of the artillery and of aviators increased yesterday along the entire front," says Berlin to-day, writing of the operations in Flanders and France.

The British infantry, too, has apparently shown some activity, for the Germans tell of an attack by "white and colored" British troops south of La Bassée Canal. The assault broke down under the German artillery fire, says Berlin.

Along the whole front, the Allied artillery continues to pound enemy positions and the German guns are developing an intense fire. Paris reports successes between the Somme and Oise, in the Remenauville section and in Lorraine.

British aeroplanes, following up the numerous raids of the last month, attacked the German communications near Valenciennes and cut the railway line at several places.

German infantry attacked French positions west of Mantone and north of Bures, in Lorraine. Despite the aid of the German artillery, which used gas shells, these assaults, Paris says, were repulsed.

Dispatches from Basle say that the German Crown Prince has received from 30,000 to 40,000 reinforcements to the Forest of Argonne during the last ten days. Several hundred light and heavy guns also have been sent to him.

The garrison at Colmar, capital of Upper Alsace, is reported to have been reinforced and hundred of soldiers are busy constructing new trenches around the southern portion of the town.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.
The following official statement was issued by the French War Office:

The enemy bombarded our trenches near the village of the Castle of Boesinghe (Flanders). In Artois the same activity prevails on both sides on the part of the artillery. The fire of our heavy pieces caused the explosion of an important depot of ammunition near Theils (north of Arras). A few shells of large calibre have been fired on Arras.

Between the Somme and the Oise, toward Canny-sur-Matz and Beuvraignes, we have shelled the enemy's positions and shattered on many points the line of the mitrailleuse positions.

On the front of the Alsine and in Champagne a very violent and reciprocal bombardment is reported. Between the Meuse and the Moselle, at Nonsard and Fumay, our heavy guns were hit by our fire. We also destroyed a blockhouse in the Remenauville section.

The cannonading has been rather serious in Lorraine, where we badly wounded some German organizations on the Remenauville and on the Vesouze, and also in the Vosges in the region of Ling and Braunkopf.

The earlier statement said: A strong German patrol which seized one of our underground listening positions in the sector of Pretencourt was dispersed by our fire.

The Champagne enemy directed a fire of asphyxiating shells upon our positions to north of St. Hilaire, Souain, Perthes and Beaunejour. Our artillery responded by energetic and efficacious bombardment of the German trenches, field forts and barracks.

In the Argonne we cannonaded the enemy's line at a great number of points and dispersed the workmen busy attempting to repair the breaches caused by our fire.

In Lorraine two enemy attacks were attempted, one upon our listening posts to the west of Manhoue, the other upon our trenches to the north of Bures. Both attacks, which were supported by a violent cannonade in which were used shells containing gases intended to irritate the eyes, were completely repulsed by our artillery and infantry fire.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.
The following statement was issued by German Army Headquarters:

The activity of the artillery and of aviators increased yesterday along the entire front.

An attack launched by white and colored British troops south of La Bassée Canal broke down before our artillery fire.

On the coast an English aeroplane was shot down and the pilot taken prisoner.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.
A report from Field Marshal Sir John French was given out by the War Office as follows:

Hostile artillery during the last three days continued to show activity on our front. To these bombardments we replied actively. There has been no mining activity, but without important results.

Our aircraft yesterday carried out a successful raid on the enemy's communications near Valenciennes. A railway train was hit and the line was cut at several places.

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ALLIES BLAMED FOR LOAN DELAY

Visiting Bankers Said To Be Waiting for Advice from London.

MAY AGREE IN WEEK ON WORKING BASIS

Views of All Financiers Through United States Are Sought by Negotiators.

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